

Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, July 28, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor.
WILLIAM DENNISON of Franklin Co.
For Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT C. KIRK of Knox County.
For Auditor of State,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR of Mahoning Co.
For Secretary of State,
ADDISON P. RUSSELL of Clinton Co.
For Treasurer of State,
ALFRED P. STONE of Franklin Co.
For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM Y. GHOOLSON of Hamilton.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN B. GREGORY of Scioto County.
For School Commissioner,
ANS' SMYTH of Lucas County.

The Cincinnati Convention on the Ar-mistice in Italy.

The Emperor of France is at his old tricks of diplomacy in war. The world has not forgotten how he absorbed the glory of the war of France and England with Russia, and in the moment of indecisive victory insisted upon making peace dragging England from half-to Sebastopol. There is a strong appearance that he is repeating this operation in his combat with Austria, and that his allies in the Italian, as in his in the Crimean war, will be obliged to allow him to make peace according to his own will and pleasure, even as he makes war in his own way. Sardinia, Lombardy, and the Duchies of Northern Italy represented in the names of Victor Emmanuel and Prince Napoleon, are restrained in the half-conquered historical square of Austria as England was reined up amid the ruins of southern Sebastopol. An armistice has not been forgotten, followed the taking of a portion of Sebastopol. Russia was suffering terribly from the war, and was glad to make peace. The Peace Congress met at Paris. The French Emperor was master of the situation, and thought it became him to be magnanimous. He gave Russia easy terms, and in making peace with her, made his friend, and acquired an influence as one of the crowned heads of Europe, that he could not have attained without the shedding of blood in the Crimea. The pride of Austria is now humiliated, but her military power is not utterly broken, though her prestige as a military nation is gone. She is bankrupt and threatened with dismemberment. She will be willing to listen to terms now that were held to be insulting when her armies crossed the Ticino. It is under the circumstances a confession of defeat and weakness, for her Emperor to listen to an armistice. Now another opportunity is presented the French Emperor to be magnanimous. Thus far France and Italy have gained nothing by the war except military reputation, but they have shed a vast amount of blood and expended untold millions of treasure. Napoleon however, is personally a great gainer. He has established in the eyes of nations that he is the first politician in Europe. He has shown that he possesses the qualities of a great commander. He has conducted a remarkably successful campaign. He has won under the observation of the world his personal courage on the battle-field. He has won that which is necessary, to give him a heroic character in the estimation of his own people—the fame and prestige of a military chieftain. It is a great gain to him, to have shown the people of France that their Emperor is competent to command their armies in the field. He has reaped extensive harvests of honor on the fields that the genius of his uncle made immortal, and has added to the glory of the name he bears. France has lost some fifty thousand men and expended at least five hundred million francs; and the importance of her imperial head in European councils is materially augmented. This is nothing more than reward. Now, if for another congress of nations, which will take place without Austria dictating dis-armament to Sardinia, Austria will come into this congress with drooping crest—England will favor the withdrawal of Austria from Italy. Napoleon knows, that he can count on the Palmerston ministry to that extent. Austria owes France no good will, and will be happy to assist in degrading her to a second rate power. Sardinia in the name of Italy will have a seat and a vote in the congress, and she will be desirous of a guarantee that the white coats of the Austrian soldiery shall be seen no more between the Alps and the Adige forever. Prussia will make large pretensions on the strength of having mobilized her army and talk profusely of fighting, but she will be glad to see Austria humbled, and will quietly give assistance to that end. And France will be the arbiter of the destinies of nations and peoples—recognized as the leading power in Europe. That this Congress may patch up a peace, which will tranquillize Italy for the time, and reduce the status of Austria, is extremely probable. Napoleon gives leisure by his visitation to look about him, may visit Paris and sweep the home of the people of that continental despotism, as conqueror here. Doubtless he would afford him great satisfaction to have a triumph at his capital. Who amid the pomp and clamor of such an event, could pause to think of the "unresting hours," and to ask what all the glorious victories had done for humanity? Is it possible that Napoleon has proposed the war, that he may manage during a cessation of hostilities to make all safe on

the side of Germany. He may contrive before the 15th of August to assure the German States of his want of disposition to assail them, and of his anxiety simply to conserve the peace of Europe, by depriving Italy of a glaring pretext for insurrection. He may also be solicitous of an opportunity of presenting assurances of his distinguished consideration to the sovereigns of Europe, and to give them clearly to understand, that Austria has forced him to listen upon her that which they esteem the most awful element in human affairs—Revolution. If he succeeds in making peace now, he will present in himself one of the most remarkable instances the world has seen, of a man who has not only sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind, but found an advantage in the灾害. He has now pressing upon the Austrian Emperor, not only the finest army in the world, and the most complete military machinery ever seen, but he has the revolutionary element in the hollow of his hand. Before the Armistice Garibaldi was driving back the Austrians from the passes of Tyrol, the French fleet was active in the Adriatic. Kossoff was organizing a Hungarian legion in Italy, the Sardinians were besieging Peschiera, and the main French army was threatening Verona and apparently about to attack and drive before them the army of Austria. The moment for the supreme struggle had apparently arrived. A revolution was about to break out in Hungary. The interference of Prussia was expected. A general war seemed imminent. One man willed that a crisis of war should pass away, and presto all was changed. The cannon silent, the stock markets buoyant, the military commanders retire from the scene, and the Diplomats appear. And the same will that wrought this change, can suddenly shift the scene. The world must wait for its history upon the workings of the brain of Napoleon III, whose face can be as little read by mankind as that of the man of the iron mask and whose purpose it is vain to conjecture. But vain as it may be, there will be no end to surmises as to what may be designed for Italy. A Verona telegraph dispatch says that France, been poured out in this war in vain? Have the people in this as in other wars been the mere puppets of Imperial players? Is all this outlay of treasure, and sacrifice of human happiness, this massing of armies and devotion of resources, to be all for nothing, so far as the people are concerned? It may be taken for granted that the Austrians will never be allowed to resume their insolent sway in Italy. The treaty of 1815, and the Austrian treaties guaranteeing the security of despotisms in Italy, are no more. But what next? Possibly, Napoleon III, may restore Venetia, to herself, giving her a position in European nations similar to that held by Greece—a semi-independent State, under the protection of the great Powers. Lombardy will in all probability be attached to Piedmont, though it is said the Milanese do not relish the notion that the King of Sardinia may become their Sovereign. Thus my, Parma and Modena may be happily united under the paternal government of the hopeful cousin of the French Emperor, and son-in-law of the King of Sardinia—Prince Napoleon. The Emperor Napoleon, of course, would not suggest such a thing, but surely he would object to it, if it were the will of the people of the Duchies. His Holiness the Pope will need some strong admonitions. But still, from the engineering of the numerous caucus and convention managers of the Republican party in the interest of the Republicans in Italy, the name of Seward, they may contrive to pack the Convention so as to secure their man. They appear to be so confident of success, from the weakness and demoralization of the Democracy, as to think that the Democratic expedition of a candidate whose very obscurity will be his highest recommendation.

Upon one point we are entirely convinced. Let Seward be put forth as a Republican candidate for 1860, and that party will come out of the battle stricken away to a mere faction. His irreconcileable conflict with slavery in the slave States, will reduce him at once to the narrow margin of an Independent candidate. Seward was the heavy burden upon the back of General Scott that broke him down, and Seward was the shadow behind the chair that frightened the opposition Fillmore conservatives from the support of Fremont. But still, from the engineering of the numerous caucus and convention managers of the Republicans in Italy, the name of Seward, they may contrive to pack the Convention so as to secure their man. They appear to be so confident of success, from the weakness and demoralization of the Democracy, as to think that the Democratic candidate of a candidate whose very obscurity will be his highest recommendation.

"VALLEGIO, July 11.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis: The Italian Confederacy is to be under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederacy. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

The dispatch of the Emperor announcing the conclusion of peace was telegraphed in Paris on the 12th, when the French funds immediately rose 2½ per cent.

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The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hour of Congress, the sales of which were made afterwards at 9½ the rise during the day being 3.

All other securities closed buoyant.

The London Daily News says: "The first hope and expectation of Italy are dissolved. History will call Napoleon to strict account for having made war on false pretences and signed a mock and trifling peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy to the patronage of the Pope. The observer who examines this pretended expedition of the more futile and injurious it appears."

The morning Post contends that the Pope is deprived of his substance, but keeps a shadow of supremacy.

The Times says: "France has spent £50,000,000 sterling, and £50,000 men only to give Milan a Piedmont instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporary dignity, even beyond his imagination. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a long one."

ANTENNA'S WARD'S COURTESY.

On the 1st of August, Alabama votes for Governor, State officers, and seven Congressmen. Kentucky votes for Governor, State officers, and ten Congressmen. Texas votes for Governor, State officers, and two Congressmen.

On the 4th of August, Tennessee votes for Governor, State officers, and ten Congressmen.

On the 11th of August, North Carolina will choose eight Congressmen.

On the 3d of October, Georgia and Mississippi choose State officers and thirteen Congressmen.

Maryland will vote for six Congressmen on the 2d of November, and the elections for the year will close with Louisiana, which will vote for Governor and four Congressmen on the 7th of November.

Antennae Ward's Courier.

BOSTON, July 23.—The funeral ceremony over the body of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, which took place at the Essex street church at eleven o'clock this morning, was attended by a large crowd of sympathizing citizens. Governor Banks, the judges of all our courts, the representatives of the entire Massachusetts bar, the Mayor of the city, and the members of the various branches of our municipal government, together with the family and immediate friends of the deceased, filled the church in every part, so that thousands of citizens were unable to gain admittance. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor of the church. At the close of the services, the bier proceeded toward Cambridge, through Boylston and Charles st., a large procession following, the remains to the bridge. So impressive a funeral pageant passed, indeed, over Boston, that the people of the city, and of the surrounding towns, were deeply affected.

"I never complained of my condition and the Persian poet said, 'at once when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes, but I met a man without feet and I became contented with my lot.'

"Marryable young women are in great demand out west. A journey writing from that section, to his father writes:

"Suppose you get our girls some teeth and send them out here."

"No person is so low, as not to be come the object of one good man's human sympathy."

"Our hub of time—suffering is not

worthy our first night's welcome to Heaven."

"There is but one man who can be

leave himself free from envy, and it is he who has never examined his own heart."

The Republican Party and Presidential Candidates.

The Republican politicians are sanguine of the success of their Presidential ticket in 1860, and when at this preliminary stage of the campaign, we find Southern Democratic conventions passing resolutions in anticipation of a Black Republican triumph, there must be some good reason for this confidence on the one side, and this dependency on the other. Until the Democracy, between Wise and Douglas, threatened with a collision dissolution of the party at Charleston, the diverse materials of the Republican camp hang so loosely together, that it will require the greatest skill, and some of the hardest concessions among the various wings and leaders, to insure their success.

The Charleston platform will be the point of danger to the Democracy; but the candidate will be the great trouble with the Republicans. The most conspicuous aspirants for this distinction are ex-Governor Seward, of New York, and Governor Banks of Massachusetts, and Governor Chase of Ohio. Seward expects the nomination; his friends boast it is his right, as from every consideration of right, justice and expediency. They are also working systematically to gain the Convention which is to decide the question; and they may be able to exhibit his nomination. Let them do it, and the Republicans will soon be reduced to a miserable minority in every state west of Vermont; for the name of Seward as the Republican candidate will carry over to the Democrats the bulk of the free trade Van Buren Democrats who supported Fremont, the bulk of the Fillmore Americans, and the Old Line Whigs, from Massachusetts and Minnesota.

But, if governed by the wise considerations of expediency, Seward's course of the Republican Convention consent to drop him, upon whom will their choice fall, Banks or Chase? Banks is a noble man, a popular man, and a statesman possessed of a very high order of administrative talents and qualities. He would, perhaps, as the Republican candidate, attract to his support a larger proportion of the floating Democrat, American and Old Line Whig elements, from Boston to Pittsburgh, than any other man within reach of the Republican party.

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The Paris Moniteur explains the circumstances attending the armistice. It says that the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents offering the mediation, but their efforts were unsuccessful until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and a conflict was imminent, when Napoleon anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, an armistice was concluded.

The two Emperors had an interview on the 11th inst., at Villa Francis.

A dispatch from Turin says that Napoleon has issued a bulletin from Velletri, announcing the armistice, congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Villeroy.

The London Times claims that England brought about the armistice. Other authorities give the credit to Peoria.

A Verona telegraph dispatch says that the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French and after Austria had obtained all she had asked for.

It was reported that Kossoff was to propose a monarchical Government for Hungary.

THE PEACE DISPATCH FROM NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

The following is a copy of the telegraphic dispatch from Napoleon to the Empress announcing that peace had been concluded:

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